

FOREIGN.

The Gag-Bill Rejected by the German Reichstag.

A Most Ignominious Defeat for the Great Chancellor.

The French Chambers Sure to Impeach the Du Broglie Ministry.

Which Will Be Likely to Cause the Downfall of the Present Cabinet.

List of Members of the Newly-Formed Spanish Cabinet.

Passanante, the Italian Regicide, Sentenced to Death.

GERMANY.

GERMAN TARIFF BILLS.

BERLIN, March 7.—The new Tobacco bill will probably be presented in the Reichstag before the Easter recess, and the other tariff bills after. Liberals and Free-Traders desire a compromise.

REJECTED.

BERLIN, March 7.—The Parliamentarian-Discipline bill has been rejected in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, March 7.—The Reichstag to-day rejected a motion from the Conservatives for rendering standing orders more stringent, but adopted the proposal of Baron Stanfenburg for a Committee to report to the House whether the regulations require modification.

AN IGNOMINIOUS DEFEAT.

LONDON, March 7.—A dispatch from Berlin says the rejection of the Parliamentary Discipline bill was an ignominious defeat for the Government. Only the extreme and some of the moderate Conservatives voted for it. Bismarck watched the division with indifference. The Deputies made no demonstration when the result was declared.

FRANCE.

FRANCE'S EXPOSITION.

PARIS, March 7.—The Chamber of Deputies voted 225,000 francs for participation in the Australian International Exhibition.

ABSCONDED.

Henri Leacy, banker and President of the Tribunal of Commerce at Tarbes, became a fraudulent bankrupt, and has absconded. The amount of his deficits not known.

COMPLEXION OF THE MINISTRY.

LONDON, March 7.—The recent French Ministerial changes give the Pure Left exactly one-half of the posts in the Cabinet.

DISPENSED.

LONDON, March 7.—A Paris dispatch says the report recommending the impeachment of the Ministry of the 16th of May, and the Rocheblave Ministry, will be presented to the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday, and the Ministry will demand that the debate be fixed for Monday or Tuesday. The Committee arrived at its decision, notwithstanding the remonstrances of Ministers Waddington, Leroy, and Léger, who attended the last sitting, and declared they were more than ever opposed to impeachment.

IMPEACHMENT.

PARIS, March 7.—The Committee of Inquiry has decided in favor of the impeachment of the Ministers of the 16th of May (the Du Broglie-Fourier Cabinet) and the Ministry of Gen. De Grimaldi de Rocheblave, by a vote of 21 to 7.

TRANSMERED.

PARIS, March 7.—M. Du Courthail, the present French Consul at New Orleans, has been appointed Consul-General at Havana.

SPAIN.

THE NEW CABINET.

MADRID, March 7.—Gen. Martínez Campos has submitted the following names for the new Cabinet to the King for his approval: Gen. Martínez Campos, Minister of War and President of the Council; Molano, Foreign Affairs; Silvestre, Interior; Ayala, Colonies; Admiral Pavie, Marine; Torre, Minister of Works; Marquis de Orovio, Finance; Oriol, Justice.

MADRID, March 7.—The Cabinet proposed by Gen. Martínez Campos has received the approval of the King. The new Ministers have taken the oaths of office with the exception of Señor Ayala, who declines to serve on account of ill-health. The Marquis de Orovio will take the Ministry of the Colonies ad interim, in addition to the Ministry of Finance.

THE CUBAN GOVERNOR-GENERALSHIP.

MADRID, March 7.—Gen. Campos has suggested to the King the appointment of Gen. Blasco as Governor-General of Cuba.

THE CORTES.

LONDON, March 7.—A Madrid dispatch says the Cortes will be dissolved next week. The composition of the new Cabinet has caused the Liberals much surprise and disappointment.

GREAT BRITAIN.

WHOLLY SENTENCED.

LONDON, March 7.—The Home Secretary will recommend the pardon of Habren, the youth sentenced to death for the murder of a policeman at Whalley Range in 1876, but whose sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. Charles Peace, recently hung at Leamington for the murder of Arthur Dyson, confessed that he committed the crime.

PLAQUE COMMISSION.

LONDON, March 7.—The Plague Commission leaves for Astrakhan Monday.

QUEEN VICTORIA

WILL EMBARK AT PORTSMOUTH on the 25th instant for Cherbourg. The Queen will probably be absent about a month.

M'HENRY'S MEETING.

LONDON, March 7.—James McHenry has issued a circular inviting the bond and share holders of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway to meet on the 11th inst. to decide, among other points, upon the power of the trustees to depart from the reorganization scheme, dated July 21, 1875.

FAILURE.

LONDON, March 7.—H. L. Farrar, tanner of Canterbury, has failed. Insolvent, £76,000.

AGAINST FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

LONDON, March 7.—In the House of Com-

mons to-day a motion in favor of female suffrage was rejected by a vote of 217 to 103.

FIRE.

LONDON, March 7.—The Polytechnic Institution, Regent street, London, was totally destroyed by fire last night.

FAILURE.

LONDON, March 8—5 a. m.—Peter Simpson & Co., merchants, of Glasgow, Liverpool, and Brazil, have failed. The firm is an old established one.

AFGHANISTAN.

SHERA ALI'S DEATH.

By Cable to New York Herald.

TARMEEN, Turkistan, March 7.—The Afghan Ambassadors have been notified that their powers have expired. They will therefore return shortly to Yakoo Khan, who is said to be still at Cabul. Their baggage has already left.

The official report of Dr. Javorky would go to show that Shera Ali died a natural death. No autopsy was made. The Amer died on the 21st of February, after two days' agony. His sufferings were mitigated as far as was in his power by the Russian doctor, Javorky, who was sent for at the last moment.

Immediately after the Amer's death

MASACRERES WERE DEBURG.

by the three rival parties, those of Yakoo Khan, the present occupant of the throne, Asim Khan, Shera Ali's brother, and the dead monarch's nephew. The second named was Governor of Mazari-i-Sharif. He is now a prisoner, and his house has been delivered up to pillage. The party of Yakoo Khan having been victorious, he appointed a new Governor, who at 3 o'clock on the evening of the 23d, sent and released Dr. Javorky, the Russian surgeon, who had been thrown into prison. The Governor, approaching during day, from 15,000 infatuated soldiers who had been let loose,

ESCORTED HIM IN PERSON.

to the frontier. The Doctor is hourly expected to arrive in Taskish. He brings with him letters addressed to Gen. Kaufmann and the Afghan Ambassadors, detailing all the facts of the Amer's death.

The Afghan Ambassadors are in despair, and greatly disquieted about their families. They return to Afghanistan on the 7th.

It is reported that Yakoo Khan has abandoned Cabul and retired to Herat.

TURKEY.

RUSSIAN EVACUATION.

LONDON, March 7.—M. Bourke, Under Foreign Secretary, said in the House last night that the Russians were certainly expected to evacuate Roumeli in the time allotted by the Berlin Treaty, and as regards the entry of the Turkish troops he would only refer to the treaty, which said the Porte's only role would be to garrison the frontier and to recruit every man to commerce. The following resolutions are the sentiments of the Board:

That the Board of Trade are opposed, on general principle, to the extension of the powers of the admiralty, believing that such action is against the established policy of the country, and that the intervention of the admiralty must be avoided.

That the Board of Trade will be asked to extend the extension of the admiralty to the extent asked for, to be determined by the extension of the extension being granted.

That the Board of Trade every day of the extension being granted, will be required to serve another seven years for that may be necessary, and that the extension of the admiralty will be granted for a term of seven years.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engage-
ment of Rice's Surprise Party. "Babes in the
Wood." Afternoon and evening.

Hawley's Theatre.
Madison street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engage-
ment of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Knight. "Oho."
Afternoon and evening.

Hawley's Theatre.
Clark street, opposite the Court-House. Engagement
of Domnick Murray. "Innocent." Variety Ohio.

Academy of Music.
Madison street, between Madison and Monroe. Va-
riety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Hershey Music Hall.
Madison street, opposite McVicker's Theatre. Art
lecture by Prof. O'Neill. Subject: "Wonderland."
Exposition Building.

Lake Shore, foot of Washington street. Madame
Anderson, the Pedestrian.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1879.

PASSANTE, the Italian Socialist who attempted the life of King HUMBERT at Naples, has been sentenced to death.

A motion in favor of female suffrage was voted upon yesterday in the British House of Commons, and defeated by a vote of 103 to 217 nays.

Senator DAVIS, of Illinois, evidently intends to attach himself openly to the party with which he has almost invariably voted. He has selected a seat on the Democratic side of the Senate Chamber.

A young lady in the oil regions of Pennsylvania fell a victim to the pernicious habit of reading in bed. She read herself to sleep and left the lamp burning, and it set fire to the bed-clothes and burned up the young lady and the house.

The Kansas Pacific Railroad, a great line running the whole length of Kansas and to Denver in Colorado, on a course parallel with the Union Pacific, yesterday passed into the complete control of JAY GOULD. It will be remembered that the young bulls of Wall street had Gould dead and buried financially only about three weeks ago.

The Parliamentary-Discipline bill has been rejected in the German Reichstag, by a very decisive vote. The nearest approach which the German Chancellor has been able to make to Parliamentary reform has been the passage of an order directing an inquiry into the matter, with a view to acting upon any suggestions or modifications which the Investigating Committee may suggest.

Forcing extra sessions seems to be a favorite policy with the Democrats nowadays. They have done it in the Indiana Legislature, which expires by limitation, and the extra session will simply amount to an indefinite extension of the nuisance. The Republicans were anxious to get through and go home, but the Democrats could not be induced to forego the luxury of living off the State for a month or two longer. This ought to act as a reminder to the Republicans of the Illinois Legislature that they are in the majority, and will be held responsible for protracting the session needlessly.

There was considerable excitement yesterday on the Board of Trade over the fluctuations in the price of wheat. There was a big tumble in the morning and a partial reaction later in the day. The reason assigned for the decline was a sudden realization of the unusually large amount of wheat in store; but a second and more sober thought probably convinced those concerned that nothing but a legitimate decline in price or demand at Liverpool would produce a genuine fall in value here. It may be that yesterday's flurry was the result of some speculative movement; in that case, nobody will be hurt except that class of speculators who simply deal from day to day or from hour to hour.

In reference to the heavy break in the wheat market on the Chicago Board of Trade yesterday the announcement comes from New York that Mr. JAMES R. KEENE, whose wheat it was that was so suddenly dumped, repudiated the entire transaction, and holds his Chicago agents, J. K. FISHER & Co., responsible for the replacing to him of the grain they sold. It is said that the order to sell received by FISHER & Co. early yesterday morning was a forgery, and that Mr. KEENE was greatly surprised at learning of the sale of nearly \$3,000,000 bushels on his account. It is not easy to credit the statement that this enormous deal was brought on by a forged telegram sent as an open half-rate night message. Business between agents and principals involving millions of dollars is not usually transacted in this loose and public manner, and it will be well for operators to consider the possibility that this version of the affair is promulgated in pursuance of a deep-laid scheme to tune up the market with a view to further unloading.

The Catholic dignitaries of the Eastern States have resolved to unite in a plan for the relief of the poor people who have suffered in purse and in health by reason of Archbishop Prendergast's financial Niagara, as well as for the purpose of retrieving as far as possible the injury to the Church resulting from the disclosure of this failure for \$4,000,000. Cardinal McCloskey

has interested himself in the matter, and it is proposed to ask the Catholics of the East to contribute toward a fund to be used in paying this mountain of debt. It is contemplated that the offerings shall be entirely voluntary, and it is not to be made compulsory on the priesthood to solicit from their congregations if not so inclined. The sum necessary to be raised is so enormous as to render it extremely doubtful whether the Archbishop's debts can ever be paid in this way.

The character of the Brazilian postal service was probably unknown to the patriotic Senators who gave their votes in aid of Mr. ROACH's magnificent subsidy scheme. Advice from the Capital of the great South American Empire, however, throw much light on this point, if indeed, light can penetrate such a barbaric system as the Brazilian mode of managing the mails. We are told that all foreign mail bags on their arrival in Rio are emptied of their contents in some public place, and foreigners, who are supposed to know what they want, are expected to select whatever letters they choose without reference to right or proprietary interest. The system in vogue somewhat resembles the grab-bag principle, the grabber, however, having the liberty to repeat as often as he pleases without hindrance from the postal authorities. This practice taints so well with subsidy steals in general, and the Roach specimens in particular, that one is led to believe that the great shipbuilder got his original idea from the Brazilian Capital.

It will be a comforting feature of the coming contest in the extra session over the repeal of the Election Supervisors law that if the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive bill again fails of passage on that account, a large part of the inconvenience and annoy-
ance will fall upon the Democrats themselves.

A failure of the bill would leave Congress itself without the power to draw its salaries, and leave the army of Democratic employees attached to the Senate and House in a condition of extreme destitution. The country will rather enjoy the spectacle of lofty self-delusion consequent upon the determination of the Democrats to borrow, and beg, and steal rather than consent that any protection shall be afforded against frauds on the ballot-box. It must come to this if they insist upon allowing the Legislative bill to fail again, for nothing is more certain than that the President will veto the bill if it comes to him with the repeal clause attached, and it will be impossible to command the two-thirds majority necessary to pass the bill over the veto.

THE OLD STATE-SOVEREIGNTY ISSUE RE-
VIVED.

It is now certain that the Democrats propose to force the "fighting" on the old issue of State Sovereignty. Their demand for the repeal of the National Election law, and their refusal to vote money for carrying on the General Government unless that demand be conceded, furnish the opportunity for reviving this issue.

It is to be urged in local as well as State and national elections. It is to cut some figure even in our city election next month.

The return of CARTER H. HARRISON, whom the anti-national Democrats expect to run for Mayor, and the speeches made at the public reception given him with a view to his candidature, revealed the intention to make State Sovereignty over National Union the rallying cry even in municipal contests.

This will be found to be fully borne out by the following extracts from the welcome address made by CHARLES CAMERON and Mr. Harrison's response. Mr. CAMERON laid down Harrison's platform in the following terms:

"We welcome you because you have labored in the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses to bring the Government back to its original party,—to bring it back within its own natural limits; because you have labored efficiently and faithfully to do every thing the nation demands, which you have abdicated in your past and out of it to bring the corruptors of the administration of public affairs to justice. We welcome you because of the stand which you and your brother Democrats in Congress took to compel the present Administration to come down to first principles. You have not only done your duty, but have done it simply and nobly, and the whole nation shall be gratified by Congress for the purpose of perpetuating a single party in power. You have said, Not a dollar shall be contributed toward defraying the expenses of the Government until those infamous laws made to protect the corruptors of the administration of the national states—books. You have said to the Administration, 'We will pass no appropriation bills until you strike from the state—books those infamous test juries'—until you have struck from the state—books those laws authorizing Federal Supervisors. Elections. You have said these laws are to be struck from the books by the people under the laws of the States; that Congressmen are to be sent to Congress not as United States officers, but as State officers to represent the people of the different States in Congress and that the different State legislatures are pure enough and are entitled to elect their own electors without the interference of Federal Supervisors.

To this Mr. Harrison replied by accepting CAMERON's platform as the correct one and as the one dictated by the Democratic cause.

This is so evident from the following extract from Harrison's speech:

"We say, 'The people have a right to elect their House of Representatives holds the states, and can open and shut it at will.' We said, 'We will give the General Government all the money necessary to discharge its functions, but we will not vote a cent to honest voters'—that is, to honest voters.

[Applause, and cries of "Good!" "Good!"] We will give the General Government all the money necessary to discharge its functions, but we will not vote a cent to honest voters'—that is, to honest voters.

What is the result? The drinkers of the Third Ward would cross over into the First, and the Fourth into the Fifth or First, and get all the stimulant they wanted, and probably get drunker than ever out of "sheer cussedness," while the First and Fourth Wards would suffer more than ever from the increase of liquor-shops necessary to meet the increased demand.

We have the highest respect for the ladies engaged in this temperance movement, because we suppose them to be earnest, honest, and sincere in their impractical work.

We have the highest respect for the ladies engaged in this attack in force upon the Legislature, and with genuine sympathy for the cause of temperance which they profess to have at heart, yet we are nevertheless constrained to the belief not only that they are going to work in an impractical and illogical manner, but that for obvious reasons their petition cannot be granted.

The petition asks that the Legislature shall confer upon them the right of suffrage for the specific purpose of closing saloons by a refusal to grant them licenses. Of course, if the General Assembly had any right under the State Constitution to make the concession for this purpose, it would have the same right for any other political purpose, or for political purposes, and thus it could clothe women with the elective franchise as completely as is the male elector. Unfortunately, however, this is not the case.

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only law which gives the National Government the slightest supervision over elections for the National Parliament. CAMERON's eloquence in this respect and Mr. HARRISON's acquiescence were received with loud applause by the Democratic crowd.

It is needless for the Democrats to seek an excuse for withholding appropriations and necessitating an extra session in the alleged refusal of the Republicans to agree to a re-
call of the jurors' test-oath and to the proposed prohibition of placing troops near the polls on election day. The truth is, that the Republicans offered to agree to both these propositions if the Democrats would pass the Appropriation bills and permit the National Election law to stand. The Democrats refused any such compromise.

It is an unfortunate deficit that the petition does not call for any constitutional amendment. It proceeds upon the assumption that drinking will be stopped if the women can vote not to license places for the sale of liquor within the limits of certain precincts, wards, townships, villages, or cities. Allowing, for the sake of the argument, that the Legislature had the right to invest these 110,000 women and all the other half-million of women of the State who did not sign it with a vote upon the license question, even then, *ceteris paribus*, if a majority of the male voters in any ward, township, or city are in favor of non-license, then the female voice would be superfluous, because it is unnecessary in such case, and accomplishes nothing non-combatants.

If, on the other hand, the majority of men are in favor of non-license, then the female voice would be superfluous, because it is unnecessary to exempt the women from the law. We are told that all foreign mail bags on their arrival in Rio are emptied of their contents in some public place, and foreigners, who are supposed to know what they want, are expected to select whatever letters they choose without reference to right or proprietary interest. The system in vogue somewhat resembles the grab-bag principle, the grabber, however, having the liberty to repeat as often as he pleases without hindrance from the postal authorities. This practice taints so well with subsidy steals in general, and the Roach specimens in particular, that one is led to believe that the great shipbuilder got his original idea from the Brazilian Capital.

It is a comfort to the people of the

ground as did the angel with the flaming sword in the Garden of Eden: "Every person who shall be a male citizen of the United States above the age of 21 years shall be entitled to vote." If there is any way of climbing over this obstacle, the *modus operandi* does not occur to us. It appears to be a *sins que non* that admits of no compromise or technical evasion. The most astute constitutional expounder or cunning legal quibbler must give up the transmogrification as a hopeless task.

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It is the ground of competency and strict devotion to party interests since he has been in the chair. Next comes BLACKBURN, a typical Bourbon of the swaggering style, who proposes to bulldoze the Democrats into a recognition in his person of the "Solid South" claim. Then there are a few Democrats like SUNSET COX, who are first for themselves, and afterwards for anybody to beat RANDALL. Other candidates are apt to exert considerable influence. There are said to be

KEENE AGAIN?

Lively Times Yesterday Among the Wheat Speculators.

The Market Breaks When Fisher Dumps 2,300,000 Bushels.

Because the Boys Believe It Be Jim Keene's Load.

Subsequently They Think Otherwise, and Prices Slightly Recover.

Keene Washes His Hands of the Whole Transaction.

KEENE'S DUMP.

A GREAT DAY IN WHEAT.

The wheat market presented a fickle and uncertain condition yesterday. After scarcely a note of warning, the market fell at the opening of the Board, and before those on the "long" side of the deal could recover from the confusion into which the sudden depreciation had thrown them, quotations sank with such rapidity that it seemed for the time almost hopeless to attempt a rallying attack against the bear element that was plainly taking advantage of the onslaught. From 96 1/2 to 95, the price of April delivery went to 95 1/2, then down to 94 and 93 1/2, when, catching a momentary resuscitative impulse, it rose to 94 again, oscillated for a time between that figure and 93, only to be pushed down and down by degrees until, finally, 93 1/2 was touched shortly after 12 o'clock. Here seemed to be the limit of the decreasing influence—whether from choice or the inability of the operators for a decisive break to further manipulate the market to their own liking by reason of a counter current that had already set in can hardly be arrived at with any degree of definiteness—and from that point the tendency was one more in the direction leading to a more healthy tone. Gradually the market picked its way upward again, and courage reassured itself in the bosoms of the "long" clique, which had up to this point glaucom discerned ruin in the future. Should no turn occur, and 93 1/2 was reached, when the tide should more turned and the market closed at 93 1/2.

Efforts were made last evening to interview Mr. Archibald Fisher, the only representative of the grain market that the news-wires were informed that he was attending a private dinner party at the Chicago Club, and when the rise already since he thought he could realize a handsome sum. But he had made up his mind to see what he could do in a legitimate speculation, and he was not a man to give up what he understood. He might lose, but he could neither be backed down nor frightened out, and no movement in Chicago could scare him into selling. The belief was freely expressed that had Mr. J. K. Fisher been at home this conundrum would not have occurred.

KEENE AGAIN?

The story that Fisher & Co. were deceived in selling the Keene wheat out at this time by means of a forged telegram is utterly unworthy of belief. Fisher & Co. have been here on in grain and provisions are not in the habit of wiring to their brokers or commission merchants, "Sell our wheat," or "Buy 20,000 bushels wheat." They do not believe that he could make even the "nephew of his uncle" stand aghast; and their cipher code is not in the habit of getting into unauthorized hands. The cipher code of the grain market is as it has been as much as two dollars and one-half in the pocket of the New York Sun, and the cry in this instance, if it were not started in the market itself, will be that the cipher code of his invention there seems to be scarcely a doubt but that the Keene movement created a greater break than was intended. From two to three cents was as much as the market would stand, and when the market gave way and the bottom dropped five points, then the time came when it was imperative to cry "Hail!" The market must be rallied, and the average price realized will not allow the great banzai to come out with anything better than what was originally put in the deal. The cry of "Hail!" was as it was by telegrams, received by Drake & Co., Smith & Lighter, and others stating that he had nothing to do with it, and that he would not be held responsible. It was found that to-day Fisher's brokers will enter the pit and dispose of the remainder of the stock on hand at figures fully up to, if not better than, the average realized yesterday. The street price at dusk last evening was very strong at 93 1/2.

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KEENE REPUDIATES THE SALE.

To the Western Standard & Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The wheat market, the well-known stock and grain operator, stated to-night that his name was forged last night to the effect that he was attending a private dinner party at the Chicago Club, and when the rise already since he thought he could realize a handsome sum. But he had made up his mind to see what he could do in a legitimate speculation, and he was not a man to give up what he understood. He might lose, but he could neither be backed down nor frightened out, and no movement in Chicago could scare him into selling. The belief was freely expressed that had Mr. J. K. Fisher been at home this conundrum would not have occurred.

KEENE'S DISCLAIMER.

REMARKABLE ASPECT OF THE AFFAIR AFTER A CONSIDERATION OF ITS NATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The wheat movement in Chicago did not attain its maximum excitement until to-night when the operators began to meet to-night to meet the emergency of the occasion in maintaining a fair market, and, as a result, a dealing panicky in the extreme was developed, and serious apprehensions prevailed as to where the market would go. It was continuously unloaded into the "pit" at a rate that fairly staggered the long interest, for the whole proceeding was almost unexpected; the operators in the bull market were taken aback by the persons who appeared to be manipulating the deal should, without apparent cause, hamper their own property; the wheat were depreciated, and prices were frequently exchanged, the market often appearing as if it were the closing price of Thursday and the depreciating market of yesterday.

Inside of three hours there was a depreciation of 5 1/2 cents per bushel, and it is quite probable that the change for the better was the result of the condition in which the operators found themselves in the market, and the extent to which they had thought for this special purpose. So long as the grain was flattered in the faces of the members of the Board in huge blocks of 25,000 bushels at one-eighth of a cent under the old, and long as the "long" wheat went to meet the emergency of the occasion in maintaining a fair market, and, as a result, a dealing panicky in the extreme was developed, and serious apprehensions prevailed as to where the market would go. It was continuously unloaded into the "pit" at a rate that fairly staggered the long interest, for the whole proceeding was almost unexpected; the operators in the bull market were taken aback by the persons who appeared to be manipulating the deal should, without apparent cause, hamper their own property; the wheat were depreciated, and prices were frequently exchanged, the market often appearing as if it were the closing price of Thursday and the depreciating market of yesterday.

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It is early apparent that J. K. Fisher & Co. were the leading spirits in the movement, and, of course, the impression at one went out that Jim Keene, the New York operator who bought so largely in December, and last month, and who, for the wheat in the delivery, was now dumping his burden upon the shoulders of the Chicago boys. As Fisher & Co. had the time of the Keene deal past the chief representative brokers of the New York speculator, who?

DOES THINGS ON A MAMMOTH SCALE.

Special Correspondence to The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 6.—It has for a long time been the object of the Central Railroad to form a connection with the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, but the litigation which has been going on for several years over the ownership of the road has retarded all progress. About two years ago, the road was sold to Mr. Edward C. Purcell, of Boston, and he has since been engaged in a series of negotiations with the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, to secure a connection with that road. The St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern would prefer to go to Moulton, where it would make direct connection with their road. By doing this the Central would use its own track, instead of using the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern's, and the line would be completed in a short time.

It is surprising, too, that Mr. Fisher should have received no intelligence from Mr. Keene during the day. The moment the market opened, he was in a position to know what Mr. Keene knew of the transaction, and he is now fully advised of the fact that Mr. Fisher has been instrumental in bringing about the present arrangement.

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STATE AFFAIRS.

Proceedings of the Illinois General Assembly at Springfield.

The Wallace-Rappelye Bill Fails of a Constitutional Majority.

Repeal by the Senate of the Act of 1875 for City Reorganization.

Senatorial Passage of Game, Body Snatching, and Appropriation Bills.

Two Monopolists in the House Fall to Goring Each Other.

The Western Union Fixes Things Satisfactorily with the Committee.

Debate upon the Bill to Make Employers Pay Wages After a Set Interval.

The Chester Rattlesnake Prepares to Fang the People for \$500,000.

Ignominious Ending of the Kansas Incarcerating Outrage—Smith's Liberation.

THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Special Message to the Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 7.—Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Kreck of the Lutheran Church, Lieutenant Governor.

Mr. Senator Delany.—A petition from Chicago law reporters opposing any law on the subject; signed by M. D. Dement, and fifteen others.

By Senator Wilson.—From Chicago printers on State printing, and opposing the letting by contract to lowest bidder; signed by printers generally.

By Senator Wilson.—A petition from citizens of Jasper, favorable to the Board of Health.

By Senator Joslyn.—A petition about sheep-killing dogs.

By Gov. Shumway.—A petition from a non-resident taxpayer; signed by Joseph N. Banister, of Vermont, and protesting against collecting double tax in 1879, in Chicago.

SENATE BILL PASSED.

Senator Bash, from the Committee on Railroads, reported a substitute for Bill 230, in regard to protecting passengers.

Senator Merritt made two reports from the Committee on Appropriations, and the bills were referred to other Committees.

By Senator Joslyn.—A report from the Committee on Appropriations against giving \$9,000 to the Douglas Monument Association.

Senator Bash said the report was agreed upon under the following resolution: He desired the bill to be kept on the files, so that Senators might have time to see its justice. So ordered.

A few more bills, reaching up to \$84, were put into the griot. None were in the interest of the lobby or of general importance.

SENATOR KETCHENDALE'S FEE AND SALARY BILL was made a special order for next Wednesday in Committee of the Whole.

Senator Whiting's bill to tax telegraph companies was brought up.

Senator McClellan wanted this, as a revenue bill, referred to the Joint Sub-Committee on Revenue. The Senate referred the bill as requested to the Revenue Sub-Committee.

HOUSE BILL PASSED.

House bill 145 was then put on its passage, Feb. 20, 90, 9.

SENATOR HANNA.—An act to amend 13 of 11 of an act entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages," approved April 10, 1874, in favor of an unicorporated town, and where in emergency exists that this act shall take effect without delay, therefore this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

REVENUE.

Senator Hanna's joint resolutions on revenue came up as a special order, but, owing to Hanna being sick, was postponed till Tuesday.

SENATOR RUDOLPH'S WALLACE-RAPPELYE BILL was read a third time.

Senator Southworth asked for some one to explain its curious provisions. He understood it had been killed in the Judiciary Committee of the House.

Senator McClellan suggested that the Senate was not controlled by the House Judiciary. He then explained the personal application of the bill heretofore printed.

Senator Archer delivered himself of a dry disquisition on the constitutionality of the proposed bill. He would not be bound by it if it was unconstitutional. The bill, the court, were open to any one who had been or should be divested of his rights. He supported the bill because the authorities were all favorable to the exercise of such an interpretation of the law.

Senator Drayton at first had grave doubts as to the right of the General Assembly to pass such a bill. On careful reading and study, however, he concluded that the bill should be passed.

The bill was an equitable principle was in the right direction.

Senator Whiting opposed the bill because it was undignified to make a law to meet one specific case.

Senator Lewis sympathized with the woman who had been compelled to give birth to a child, and who, in consequence of the bill, the court, were open to any one who had been or should be divested of his rights. He supported the bill because the authorities were all favorable to the exercise of such an interpretation of the law.

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THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Hon. J. Z. Coote, Belvidere, Ill., is at the Sherman.

The Hon. George Sanford, Crown Point, Ind., is registered at the Sherman.

The Hon. S. M. Stephenson, Menomonee, Wis., is a guest of the Sherman.

This evening the Purim masque ball will be held at the North Side Turner Hall.

Alfred Joel, Agent of the Strasbach Opera Company, is registered at the Pacific.

The Hon. D. M. Kelley, Speaker of the Wisconsin House of Representatives, is a guest of the Pacific.

The work of clearing up the snow and dirt on Clark, Madison, and Randolph streets was begun yesterday.

The examination of the stomachs of Mr. Galloway and Mrs. Meyer has as yet failed to show any traces of poison.

It is expected that the Rev. Dr. Hatfield, now in Evanston, will be assigned by the next conference to Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church in this city.

W. H. Simpson, General Manager of the Waukegan Line, and T. J. Potter, General Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, are at the Pacific.

Mr. John Rickaby, the manager of the George S. Knight troupe, whose appearance at Moody night was not known to the public, turned up all right, with money, intact.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manssac, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 3 a. m. 39 degrees; 10 a. m., 40; 3 p. m., 40; 7 p. m., 39.4.

The Union Veteran Club held a meeting last evening at the Grand Pacific, Col. W. S. Scriber in the chair. The only business transacted was the confirmation of the list of Ward Committees submitted at the meeting.

Mary May of the Trinity, the Reverend Father of the House of the Good Shepherd, was decidedly improved yesterday. Drs. Norton and Shepherd are in constant attendance upon her, and have strong hopes of her entire recovery.

A Committee of the St. Andrew's Society met at the Tremont House last evening and fixed the time for the annual ball and banquet on the 18th of April, and the Tremont is the place to be.

The occasion promises to be a grand social event following the close of the Lenten season.

At 10:30 yesterday morning John Rooney, employed as a waiter at the Chicago, was shot in the Custom House, Eastern Railroad, while coupling cars had his right hand mashed. It was found necessary to amputate the hand. His live at No. 50 South Morgan street.

A dispatch was received at headquarters yesterday from Lincoln Brown, of the Eleventh Infantry, at Fort Bennett, D. T., reporting the return of Serr, Travers and four parties who were sent out of town about the valley of the Chicago from Cicero Creek, Bell's Fortune. The scouting party report that they found no traces of Indians except along the trail made by Lieut. Philbrick, hunting party. They also report that Indians have crossed the Chicago within the last month.

Joe Gorman, a notorious hoodum who stands charged with, and indicted for, robbing McDonald's grocery on West Thirteenth street, is said to have escaped from the custody of the jailors, Thomas, and the Cabarga, Ryans, and other friends visited him. The foul officials assert that he is out on bail, but the police say he was not freed until he had given his word that he is only a weakling, and that the jailors can put him over a casket. At last accounts he was still at liberty, and it is thought that he has jumped the town.

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The donations received at the Chicago Hospital for the Poor, and the Hospital for the Blind, were: From Mrs. Mabel Talbot, \$100; Mr. J. S. Chard, \$10; The Chicago Benevolent Society, \$89; Mrs. J. W. Doane, \$28; Mr. Henry Strong, \$28; Mrs. Henry Strong, \$10; Mrs. Anna H. Hinsdale, \$10; Mrs. M. M. Nettie, \$25; Charles Gossage & Co., \$25; Mrs. A. L. Kent, \$25; T. Dean, \$10; H. I. Case, \$5; John W. C. Smith, \$25; A. N. Smith, \$25; W. L. Lott, \$25; C. H. M. case, \$1; from Mrs. T. S. Blackie, \$30; Mr. L. Letter, \$20; Mr. Philip Morris, \$10; Mrs. James McKinley, Mrs. S. H. Morris, \$10; Mrs. Rawlins, Mrs. Maynard, Mrs. Charles Adams, Mrs. Rider, and E. A. Morris, supplies.

A mass-meeting of the workingmen was held at St. Paul's No. 28 Chicago avenue, last evening, in the interest of workingmen now before the Legislature. There was a large crowd present. An Agitation Committee consisting of three from each ward was appointed. A certified copy of the proceedings of a legislative caucus in the interest of the Workingmen's bills, held at Springfield, was submitted, and a resolution was passed giving a vote of thanks to the agitators who, they were told, had done much for the cause.

The Committee on Homeless Charities, and the Homeless Charities, samples of powdered tea, coffee, etc., and shoes and slippers for the Insane-Asylum and the Poor-House inmates yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

The forenoon was occupied yesterday in the Criminal Court in the hearing of the case of William Houghlin and Albert Better, who were charged with robbing Edward Johnson, a druggist, and robbing many of the stores in the city. The case of Peter Stevens was set for the 26th inst., and Lesser Friedberg's and William C. Gurney's, for the 17th inst.

The Grand Jury meets on the 24th inst.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

Quieter Demand for 4 Per Cent.—Light Offerings of Foreign Exchange.

The Produce Markets Active and Lower—Provisions Irregular.

Wheat Panicky—Keens Supposed to Be Selling Out—Other Grain Weak in Sympathy.

FINANCIAL.

Business in Government Bonds is now on a quiet scale. Prices yesterday exhibited a few slight fluctuations. The 6s of 1881 were unchanged at 105 1/2; the 5-20s of 1867 advanced 1/2 to 102; the 5-20s of 1868 1/2, to 102 1/2; the 10-40s ex-interest went up 1/2 to 101 1/2; and the currency 6s 1/2, to 121 1/2. The new 3s at 104 1/2, the 4s at 105, and the 5s at 105 1/2, were without change.

Business in the banks and at the dealers' offices indicates that the demand for 4-per-centos has reached its culmination. They will continue in steady request for long investments, trust funds, savings, etc., but the almost speculative activity in them since Jan. 1 will not reappear.

Gold is nominally quoted at \$2,00 per \$1,000 for large amounts, and 100 1/2 for small lots, but the quotation is nominal, as there is no demand.

In the Chicago market the offerings of foreign exchange were light. Business was dull, and there was no quotable change, except in French commercial bills.

Sterling grain bills were 435/8 and 435/4. In

New York, the actual rates were 486 and 489.

The currency rates for sterling were 487 and 490. The postal rates for sterling were 487 and 490. French banks' bills were 615/8 and 618 1/2.

Consols were unchanged at 96 1/2. The price of silver in London was 49 11-16 pence per ounce.

At the Chicago banks the demand for discount was only moderate. Rates were 6 1/2 per cent on call, and 7 1/2 per cent on time. The local supply of New York exchange was large, and the country orders for remittance to New York were liberal. Country receipts and shipments were light. Bankers' bills were \$2,700,000. An interesting feature of local finance is the heavy demand at rising prices for local securities. The market is so bare of Chicago City and county bonds that a supply can be secured only by bidding high for them. The Chicago brokers are going ahead for these bonds.

Yesterday was reported a purchase in Boston of a large lot of County receipts and shipments, and the new figures are \$2,396,000, against \$2,500,000 in January and February, 1878.

State securities were dull.

The stock market, except at brief intervals, exhibited strength throughout the day. The leading features in the active list were coal stocks, Northwestern, and sugar shares, the latter showing a marked recovery from the highest figure of the day at the current at the close. Among the low-priced shares was the Canadian Pacific, advanced from 15 to 22 1/2, and closed at 20.

There was a rise in Texas stocks, and the

general market was active, though the

stocks were quiet, but Bensenville & Saratoga advanced to 96 1/2 and 103, and asked, against 95 1/2 yesterday.

In the general market, the stocks in the

and county bonds were high for the day, but

the offerings were apparently slight. The strength of the market was reflected in the general

and county bonds, which closed at 96 1/2 and

97 1/2. The first-mortgage bonds were

57 1/2, and the second 21. The coal stocks

shared in the recovery. Delaware & Hudson gained 5 1/2, to 47 1/2; Lackawanna 1, to 47 1/2;

Jersey Central, 5 1/2, to 57 1/2; Western Union opened at 101 1/2 and closed at 105 1/2, the highest point of the day. Lake Shore gained 1/2, to 71 1/2; Northwestern common 1, to 53 1/2; the preferred 5 1/2, to 81 1/2; Rock Island 1, to 103; Erie, 24, to 25 1/2; Wabash, 10, to 20; and Atlantic & Pacific 1, to 95 1/2.

We are indebted to Barbour, Swords & Co., of New York, for their *Monthly Investment List*, giving particulars and prices of all securities quoted at the New York Stock Exchange in Feb-

ruary.

The opening, highest, lowest, and closing prices of stocks for the day are given below.

Northeastern gold bonds were 106 1/2; St. Paul Stockings were 102 1/2; Ation 6 per cent, gold, 103 1/2; and Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, 72.

In railroad bonds, in New York on Wednesdays, the dealings were well distributed, and the course of prices was somewhat irregular. The New Jersey Central issues were actively traded in, and with the exception of Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre consolidated issues were 2 per cent, or less, well firm, and in some advancing 2 per cent, to 29. Boston, Worcester, Cedar Rapids & Northern, 10.

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